

The following private despatch was received this morning at half past 9 o'clock: WASHINGTON, March 23.

To CHARLES HOLT:—

JAMES M. BURGESS IS APPOINTED POSTMASTER.

H. BOWEN. This announcement will be acceptable and gratifying to a large majority of the citizens of Janesville. Mr. Burgess is an old citizen, a true republican, a popular man, and his appointment is "O. K."

Union Feeling in the South.

A recent letter from Jacksonville, Florida, to a gentleman in New York, says:

Secession, so rampant when we arrived here in December, is clearly in its descending node. The custom house has begun to collect duties for the state of Florida, otherwise there appears on the surface no evidence of state government. The President's inaugural made a little excitement, but even that seems to have died away. Union men are as thick as hops here in Jacksonville, though this is the hot-bed of secession in east Florida. One of the principal men in the place told me to-day that an election would be held in the state, two-thirds of the votes would be found on the Union side. However this may be, I am satisfied by my own observation that the fever is dying out very rapidly, and unless some speedy stimulant be applied, there is great danger of resulting syphilis. The Union men here count the idea of any danger to the Union feeling resulting from the reinforcement of the forts. The lines are fast being definitely drawn, and most men are for the one government or the other, squarely and implicitly. The Union men publicly avow their sentiments, and I think a little time only is wanted to enable them to carry all before them in this state.

This is a pregnant and significant indication of the true state of things in the seceding states. "The Union men here scout the idea of any danger to the Union feeling resulting from the reinforcement of the forts." Why should not the administration develop the Union sentiment at the south by an exhibition of a desire and ability to protect it, instead of basely surrendering to the demands of the secessionists, and leaving the loyal men in the seceding states to the tender mercies of Jeff. Davis and his associate traitors.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. Official dispatches, received with dates from Mexico to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th, says that Mr. Lozano, late minister for foreign affairs, has been appointed to France, and Mr. Farias minister to Belgium. The government was with the best terms with Minister Weller, and with the English, Prussian and Venezuelan ministers.

The French minister was expected to recognize, very soon, the Mexican government, all difficulties with France having been settled. The government was busy engaged providing for the security of the public roads and securing other objects of public welfare.

The Intelligence to-day denounces the action of the southern congress in refusing to submit their new constitution to the people directly through a convention called for that purpose, and argues that this refusal will cause jealousy to arise in the minds of many people who will finally repudiate the measure.

It appears now all foreign missions having been filled, that Col. Fremont was not an applicant for a foreign position, though the president desired to tender him an appointment.

There has been a large number of arrivals to-day of office seekers. The president and secretaries positively refuse to give them a personal audience hereafter, as the state of their health will not permit. Most of the removals in the departments up to the present time have been violent secessionists, who have been in avowed communication with the enemies of the government. The immediate removal of these men became a matter of duty, as in the present state of the country there must be no spies in the camp.

It is asserted that the policy of the administration will be to instruct our new ministers to England, France and Spain to negotiate treaties with those powers, guaranteeing Mexico her present form of government.

Two children of the president's family are seriously ill.

A special messenger left to-day with dispatches for the British government from Lord Lyons, giving a full statement of the condition of affairs here, and also enclosing two copies of the tariff act of this government and that of the confederate states. A man from good authority that orders have been issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, that is, for landing the troops now in the Brooklyn, lying off Pensacola harbor.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 20. Reckless secessionists, whose motto is quantity, and not quality, are keeping the country in a constant excitement by spawning canards bearing upon the question of the southern forts, in the most unscrupulous manner, and telegraphing them over the land.

THE ATTITUDE OF THINGS UNCHANGED.

Suffice it to say, that up to this evening no order to evacuate Fort Sumter has been issued, that Fort Pickens is not being, and is not likely to be, attacked, at an early date; that no men of war have, as yet, been dispatched to attempt a collection of the revenue; that no call for an extra session has as yet been made; in fine, that although the tug of war may be near, it has not yet come.

THE PATENT COMMISSION.—Great efforts are making to induce the President to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Hallows as commissioner of patents. In that event, Mr. Regg of New Hampshire will probably be nominated. When that office is filled, one of the first removals will be that of Mr. Shugert, present chief clerk. It was he who endeavored to force through and extension of Mr. McCormick's reaper patent, until stopped by congress. He did extend the four Hussey patents, and, after hearing the argument at night, made the decision early next morning, and had all the papers signed in one day, which, in the ordinary routine, consumes a week or more.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

City Meeting.

The meeting last evening to consider the repeal of the city charter, was a very quiet one. E. A. Howland was chosen chairman, and Chas. Holt secretary. The following report was submitted, which, after some brief remarks, was laid on the table on motion of John P. Hoyt, and the meeting on motion of Judge Parker adjourned.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of taxes in this city, the comparative economy of a town or city government for this city, and other matters, after giving the subjects what examination the time and facilities within their reach afforded, submit the following report:

TAXES. The total amount levied, the amount collected, the amount uncollected, and amount for school purposes, for each of the several years of 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, will appear by the statement herewith submitted and marked "A," furnished by the city clerk.

This statement shows the large aggregate of \$177,036.54 levied in seven years, and a large proportion, viz—\$51,206.08, has been returned uncollected. A portion of this uncollected amount, from 1854 to 1858 inclusive, was subsequently collected by the county treasurer, the precise amount of which your committee have been unable to ascertain. Since 1858, there has been collected of delinquent taxes, about \$1,232.36 by the city treasurer.

There is no doubt but the large amount of uncollected taxes of 1854 demanded a larger levy for 1855, and the amount uncollected in that year seemed to require an augmentation of the levy for the following and succeeding years, and thus the evils incident to speculation and extravagance in this, as in all parts of the country at that time, had the inexorable attribute of perpetuating itself, though in our own city with less intensity than in many of the cities of the west.

The balance of the unpaid taxes for the years 1854, '55, '56 and '57, being declared illegal and void by the supreme court, it is presumed will never be collected; though we learn that an effort is being made to procure a law for re-assessing those illegal taxes on the same property.

BONDED DEBT. The bonded debt of the city for school purposes is, as will appear by the statement marked "B," also furnished by the city clerk, herewith submitted, \$81,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and becoming due during a series of years, the last of which will be in 1872—\$1,000 due in 1861, and \$1,000 in 1862, which, after being paid, will require \$2,400 to be included in the annual tax to pay the annual interest on the remaining bonds, amounting to \$29,000; and as no sinking fund is provided for their payment as they mature, doubtless they will have to be paid by direct taxation.

For the taxes already applied to the school buildings, and the above mentioned bonds, the city have the high school building and seven ward school houses, and the ample grounds connected with the same—a valuable auxiliary to the moral and intellectual interests of our thriving community.

FLOATING DEBT. This debt includes about \$3,500 balance due the contractor for Court street bridge; \$300.00 interest on coupons, besides several judgments for damages arising from defective bridges and streets, and outstanding orders, the precise amount of which we cannot ascertain, but estimated in this statement at \$1500. There is also one judgment of \$500.00 for material for High School building which is appealed from the circuit to the supreme court. This shows a probable total of a floating debt of \$5,500.

CITY PRINTING FOR 1860. The entire expenses for printing and advertising, aside from the tax lists, was \$112.75. This includes all the printing and notices for grading streets, publishing ordinances and orders of the council, proclamations of the mayor, notices of elections, and printing and advertising by the board of education. The expense of advertising the list of delinquent taxes for the year 1860, and the list of lands for which application was made to the circuit court for a decree of sale, will not vary \$10 from \$600. These lists are as large as in any previous year. It may be added, that the cost of advertising delinquent taxes is taxed upon the delinquent property and returned to the city, when paid, with 25 per cent. interest.

ESTIMATE OF CITY CLERK FOR CITY EXPENSES FOR 1861-2.

Floating debt, (probable)	\$ 5,500
General expenses,	1,500
School do (charter limit),	6,500
Bridge do	500
Gas do	500
Bonds due, and interest,	4,400
Fire department,	500
Total,	\$19,700

All estimated expenses may of course be varied from the above estimate.

CITY PROPERTY. The following list embraces the principal property owned by the city, and represents in part the taxes that have been levied, and for which bonds or city orders have been issued:

Seven school buildings, and fixtures, and grounds.

Three bridges, that cost severally, say \$10,000, \$11,000, and \$13,000.

Two engine houses and lots; two fire engines and fixtures, and one hook and ladder apparatus.

Lamp posts, and street pavings and crossings.

This property is indispensable to the city, and has an actual and intrinsic value.

COMPARATIVE COST OF CITY AND TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Your committee have not been able to procure from the towns, or any of them, sufficient data from which to make in that particular manner, an accurate comparison of the actual difference between the expense of a town and city government.

We may state, however, that while the collector of taxes in the towns receives after the 25th day of December in each year, by statutory provision, 5 per cent for collecting taxes, our city treasurer receives 1 of one per cent for collecting, and 3 of one per cent for disbursing monies collected for city purposes. The city thereby saving 4 per cent.

We may also state that neither Mayor nor Aldermen receive any salaries. The only salaried officers connected with the city government, are the city clerk and city attorney with salaries of \$300 each.

If we were to secede, or resolve ourselves into a town organization, it would not pay our debts; and the question has been mooted, whether the town of Janesville would receive with open arms, or accept at all, this portion of her former loyal but now traitor people, with over \$80,000 rail road bonds city debts, and their absolutely necessary existing and prospective expenses.

Many salutary reforms have already been introduced, such as placing the street expenses of each ward under the direct control and responsibility of the ward, through its aldermen; keeping control of our own tax certificates, and various curtailments of expenses. In this connection, we will venture the suggestion that the amount of returned taxes prior to 1858, now collected and in the hands of the county, should be recovered for the benefit of the city, or at least a settlement had with the county.

Your committee are of the opinion that the provisions of the city charter prohibiting any orders to be drawn for any purposes whatever until the money is in the treasury to pay the order, should be observed. The opposite course involves a loss of about 25 per cent, which necessarily is added to the taxes, thus making them burdensome.

Let the people demand and require of the city authorities a literal observance of the ready pay or cash system for all city expenses, and thereby save one-fourth of their otherwise inevitable expenses.

J. M. MAY, Chairman.

"A."

The following statement shows the several annual taxes levied for city purposes since the year 1853, (included):

1854, Tax levied.....	\$16,000.00
Amount uncollected.....	4,112.50
Balance.....	10,887.50

1855, Tax levied.....	\$23,217.00
Amount uncollected.....	5,648.80
Balance.....	17,568.20

1856, Tax levied.....	\$28,000.00
Amount uncollected.....	15,738.84
For schools \$11,000. (Balance).....	\$14,263.20

1857, Tax levied.....	\$32,000.00
Amount uncollected.....	19,094.74
For schools \$23,334.73. (Balance).....	\$9,235.26

1858, Tax levied.....	\$17,500.00
Amount uncollected.....	4,248.84
For schools \$5,000. (Balance).....	\$12,551.16

1859, Tax levied.....	\$19,200.00
Amount uncollected.....	1,146.84
For schools \$4,500. (Balance).....	\$14,053.16

1860, Tax levied.....	\$24,015.54
Amount uncollected.....	5,627.37
For schools \$5,000. (Balance).....	\$18,988.17

Total amount of Tax levied.....	\$177,036.54
Total amount of Tax returned.....	\$11,206.08
Balance of Tax paid.....	\$165,830.46

"B."

The following list shows the number and amount of Bonds outstanding, given for school purposes, the time they become due and the annual interest thereon:

2 bonds due the present year to wit: 1861, issued June 1856, \$500 each 8 per cent. interest.....	\$1,000.00
2 bonds due July 1862, issued June 1860, \$500 each, 8 per cent.....	1,000.00
3 bonds issued April 1858, \$500 each, 8 per cent, due Aug. 1859, 1860, 1861.....	1,500.00
1 bond issued Aug. 1859, \$500, 8 per cent, due Aug. 1861.....	500.00
6 bonds issued April 17, 1861, \$1,000 each, 8 per cent. interest, due Aug. 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867.....	6,000.00
2 bonds issued April 20, 1861, \$1,000 each, 8 per cent. interest, due Aug. 1862, 1863.....	2,000.00
1 bond issued Aug. 15, 1861, \$500, 8 per cent. interest, due Aug. 1862.....	500.00
24 bonds issued July 1, 1862, \$500 each, 8 per cent. interest, due July 1, 1870.....	12,000.00
7 bonds issued July 1, 1862, \$500 each, 8 per cent. interest, due July 1, 1871.....	3,500.00
Total amount.....	\$31,000.00
Annual interest on the above, deducting the two first bonds.....	\$2,400.00

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.

MADISON, March 22.

In the SENATE, the bill to authorize the Chicago & North Western railroad to make certain connections for consolidation, amended by confining their connections north of the La Crosse road, and passed with three votes in the negative, Messrs. Quintin, Egan and Bartlett.

In the ASSEMBLY, the bill to take the land grant from the La Crosse railroad, after an unsuccessful effort to refer to judiciary committee, was referred to committee on railroads.

The bill to change the system of county government was referred to a committee.

Keogh's resolution, complementing the present administration for evacuating Fort Sumter, was referred to committee on swamp and overflowed lands.

GEN. SCOTT'S TROUBLES.—The following card in the Washington Intelligence explains itself.

General Scott (to his correspondents) begs to say that, of their innumerable letters he does not find it practicable (being quite infirm) to read one in five, nor to answer one in thirty. Applications for autographs and offices are most burdensome. The former increase with his inability to use the pen, and of the latter he has, within his own gift, but two small places (long well filled) and he recommends no one whatever other than an old soldier, nor for any office whatever, out of the army.

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM IN NEURALGIA.—The Edinburgh Medical Journal contains an account, by Dr. Little, of his successful mode of applying chloroform in neuralgia, &c., which we recommend our readers to try.

"Dr. L.'s mode of application is to take a piece of lint a little less in size than the watch glass to be used which need not be more than two inches in diameter—putting it on the hollow side of the glass, pour on it a few drops of chloroform, sufficient to saturate it, and then applying it at once to the part affected, keeping the edges of the glass closely applied to the skin, by covering it with the hand, for the purpose of keeping it in position, as well as assisting the evaporation of the chloroform. This is to be done from five to ten minutes, according to the amount of irritation wished for. The patient during this time will complain of a burning sensation—not so severe as that produced by a mustard sinapism—which reaches its height in five minutes, and then abates, but does not entirely disappear more than ten minutes. To insure the full operation of the remedy, it is necessary that the watch-glass be rather concave, that it be closely applied to the skin, and that the hand applied over it be sensibly warm. The immediate effect of the application is to remove all local pain in neuralgia.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

(Condensed from the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The senate confirmed the following appointments: J. W. Nye, governor of Nevada.

Bradford R. Wood, minister to Denmark. Rufus King, minister to Rome. Anson Burlingame, minister to Austria. Elisha O. Crosby, minister to Guatemala. James O. Putnam, consul to Havre. Freeman H. Morse, consul to London. James R. Anderson, consul to Hamburg. Francis H. Moody, receiver of public moneys at Little Rock.

Lieut. Hartzoff, assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. The following postmasters were also confirmed: W. N. Huntington, Galena. C. L. Dubuque.

Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, 27a. Van Dentrout, Pittsburg. David T. Rose, marshal for Indiana. W. H. Gurley, district attorney for Iowa. George A. Nourse, district attorney for Minnesota.

Alexander C. Sands, marshal for southern district of Ohio. Herbert N. Hoxie, marshal for Iowa. The following nominations were made for the territory of Colorado:

Gov. Pitkin, Jervis L. Wells, secretary, and J. B. Hall, of New York chief justice, Newton Pettis of Pa. and Chas. L. Arnold were made associate judges, of land Townsend marshal, Francis M. Case of Ohio surveyor general.

Marsh E. Duvelle of Maine, consul at Vera Cruz. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio was nominated for consul general to British North America.

Thomas Corwin having withdrawn his declaration, was confirmed as minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

In the Senate Mr. Douglas's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, opposed the resolution because wholly unnecessary, and he was not convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which it demanded. We have now a new administration; with it has been proclaimed an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the U. S., and not the authority of this or that section, solely by peaceful means if peaceful means will suffice.

This was the settled purpose, as he understood it, of the administration. Was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every one? It seemed to him that the senator from Illinois was furnishing aid to the enemies. His (Howe's) party had done nothing to create the feverish apprehension alluded to by the senator from Illinois. They had no purpose to trample on the rights of any individual in any portion of the country. He objected to Douglas's proposition to amend the constitution, on the ground that it would only be approved by a portion of the people, while a constitution, to be satisfactory, must receive the assent of the whole country.

We have each a constitution now; why should not the people be satisfied with it? He gave way to the executive session. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

Thirty-five mail pouches were on the train which burnt on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, Wednesday night. Among them was the St. Louis and Louisville mail of the 19th, and the Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Pittsburgh mails of the 20th, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington.

The Harrisburg mail was saved. A special agent has gone to secure the remains of the letters which will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 22. The proposition of the British government to refer the San Juan question to some foreign government, was submitted by the president to the senate. The matter is understood to have been debated in executive session, without conclusion. Senator Sumner opposes the proposition, being unwilling to agree to any plan involving the possibility of giving up the island.

Republican senators in caucus to-day, resolved to supersede the present sergeant-at-arms and assistant door keeper, by a new election; they will determine on the candidates to-morrow morning. There is no determination in administration circles, relative to an extra session of congress, according to present indications. The nomination of Hallows as commissioner of patents cannot be confirmed. The committee on patents not having reported on the subject, his name will therefore probably be withdrawn.

Col. Barbour, superintendent of Harper's Ferry armory, tendered his resignation to-day.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The following are specials from Washington: Herald.—The administration will reply to the southern commissioners in a few days, stating that it has no power to treat with them, and they can be regarded only as agents of dissatisfied people, but will refer them to the next congress.

Dudley Mann, southern commissioner to Europe has arrived.

Times.—Dr. Fox of the government navy accompanied by Capt. Hawthorne, visited Major Anderson, but the nature of their mission was unknown.

The secretary of the treasury has advertised for proposals for the eight million loan to-day, which will bear six per cent interest payable semi-annually, to be reimbursed in twenty years from the 1st of January last. No offer will be received for any fraction of a thousand, or considered unless one per cent be deposited subject to the order of the secretary. Proposals will be received up to noon of the 2nd of April.

Herald.—Carl Schurz's nomination for minister to Portugal was sent to-day. The southern commissioners received advice to-day that affairs looked more peaceable, and that any collision was almost impossible.

Mason and Hunter have gone to Virginia to urge immediate secession. The President's levee was crowded. All foreign ministers were in attendance.

The evidence in the Armstrong court martial indicates that there was sufficient force to defend the navy yard at the time of its surrender.

Tribune.—Raymond, of the Times, will be minister to Paris.

Mr. Farmer has been appointed minister to Ecuador.

BUFFALO, March 23. Eastern mails have all been delayed by deep snow. No New York mail this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22. It is understood the confederate commissioners will not leave for Europe until the 31st inst.

By proclamation of Gen'l Bragg, all vessels are prohibited from furnishing supplies to war vessels off Pensacola or Pickens under a forfeiture of confiscation.

PORTLAND, March 23.

No signs of steamer Bohemian, which left Liverpool on the 7th.

HALIFAX, March 23. The steamship Canada from Liverpool, March 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived here at 8 1/2 this morning. The steamship Africa from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th. The Canada has nearly \$177,000 in specie.

The bank of Poland refusing to make specie payment on Russian bonds, military forces have taken possession of the amount required.

LIVERPOOL, Friday. Breadstuffs steady, provisions dull. Consols 91 1/2, for money, 91 3/4 1/2 account. Bullion in the Bank of England had discounted £149,000. Money market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 9. All quiet at Warsaw. It is stated that the number of persons killed by the troops there was 53.

The blockade of the citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed, and hostilities have commenced.

LONDON, March 9. American securities—Ill. 27a 1/2, Erie 27 1/2, N. Y. C. shares 71.

WASHINGTON, March 23. The Charleston Courier of the 21st inst., received here, says the assertion that twenty of Major Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake. Major Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate Fort Sumter. The supply of provisions and fuel were nearly exhausted—if he is not speedily relieved he will be compelled to burn some gun carriages. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolinians, after examination by authorized officers and they receipt for the property.

Col. Lay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 23. Flour rather more active—5,205.50 extra, 5,065.50 active western, 5,205.50 45 common to medium extra western. Wheat market more active—1,181.22 Chicago spring, 1,262.00 north-western club, 1,261.25 Milwaukee club.

LIVERPOOL, Friday. Messrs. Wakefield & Co. report flour quiet but steady, 28s 3/4. American wheat firm at full prices, with a partial advance of 2s 3/4 for spring. Red corn firm.

Messrs. Yancey, Butler, King and others it is said, are going to England and France to negotiate a recognition of the confederate states. But it may be asked whether they will be permitted to enter France without a passport. To procure a passport they must swear they are citizens of the United States, which may bother the gentlemen a little.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Millinery! MRS. S. O'NEILL, DEALER IN MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, has just received her SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS, NAMELY: Ribbons, Silks, Lace, Fancy Nets, Head Bands, Dress Caps, Flowers and American Flowers, Silk and Grass Bonnets, Minnie Hats and Caps, and a variety of every description of material to make to order.

She invites the Ladies of Janesville and vicinity to call and examine the goods. My selection of the above goods is complete, and I think my Styles and Prices present as great inducements as any one in the city.

Draw Bonnets blacked and trimmed on short notice. Bonnets blacked and trimmed on short notice. Bonnets blacked and trimmed on short notice. Bonnets blacked and trimmed on short notice.

Let the Flag Float.

THE FIAT HAS GONE FORTH.

BEN. BORNHEIM

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